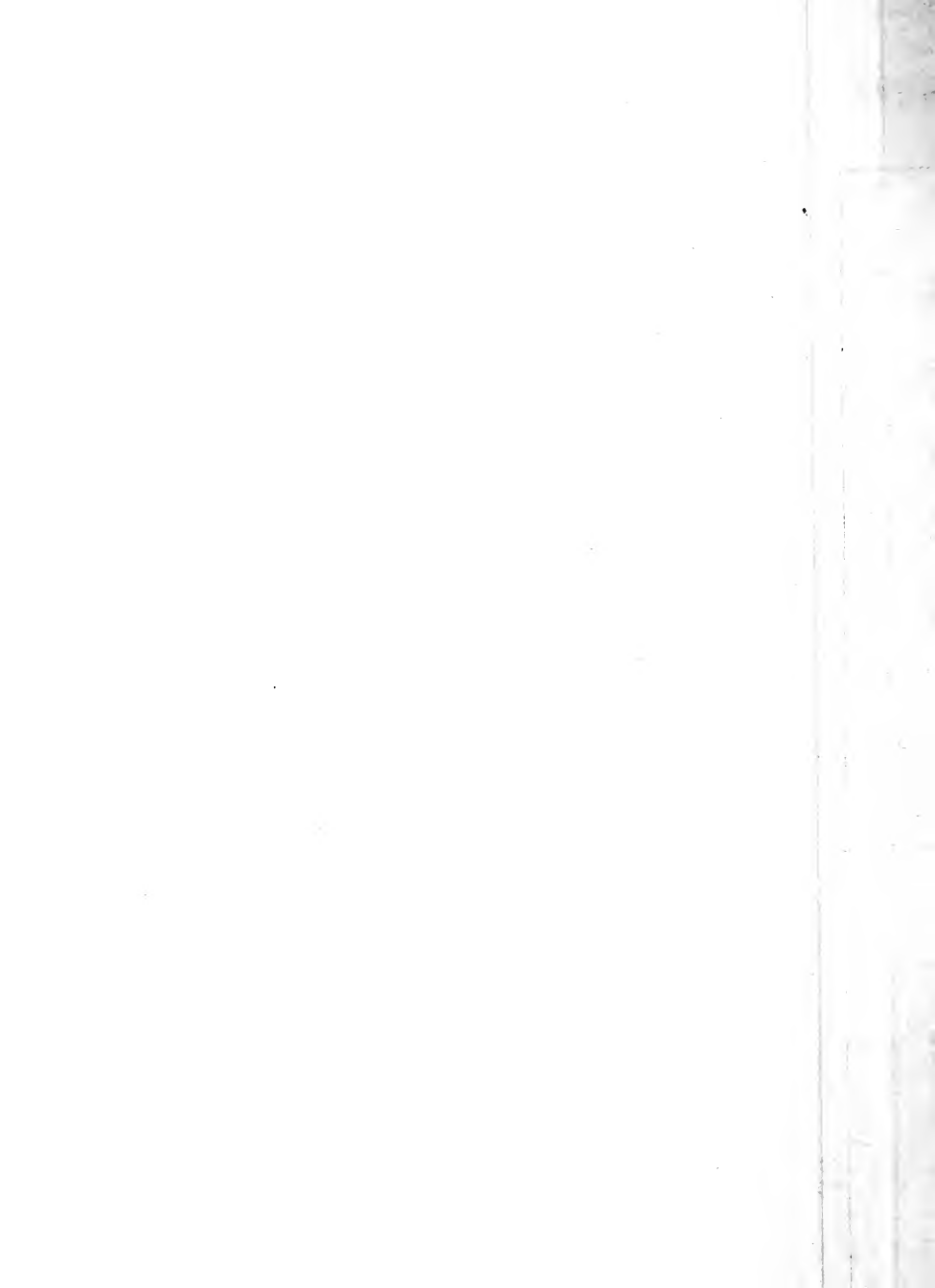


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2.83

Wholesale and Retail

Price List

1921-22

36th YEAR AT SAME PLACE

Murrey Nursery Co.

Successors to

Myrtle Springs Nursery Co.

W. A. T. MURREY, General Manager

POST OFFICE

WILLS POINT, TEXAS

R. F. D. 6



## ANNOUNCEMENT

On account of our continued increased business, I have associated with me, my son, Thos. E. Murrey and Mr. V. H. Wilson, who are careful and honest Nurserymen.

These men will look after the propagation and cultivation of our Nurseries, while I give full time to the general management. For now near 36 years we have been doing our best to do the right thing with our customers and we hope to leave a legacy to our children of honor worth much more than money could produce.

With a thankful heart we launch out, believing that our former customers will continue as heretofore.

W. A. T. MURREY.

### OUR MOTTO:

**"There are fruits for the body and Fruits of the Soul."**

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### Read All This and Keep in Mind What We Tell You.

I need not say one thing to old customers, for our dealings heretofore are known to you; but to prospective buyers will say that to deal with nurserymen or agents with no standing is dangerous. Most any one in Van Zandt county would answer your inquiry of our standing where a stamped envelop is enclosed.

### OUR NURSERY

Has been established for thirty-six years and has been under one continual management at the same place by our Mr. Murrey, who has resided in this county for more than half a century, has been raised here and his reputation, for good or bad, is well known to the people here. We refer to any county official, banker, merchant, or any reputable citizen of our county who will answer inquiries, where postage is enclosed for reply. It means more than your money to entrust your nursery order to anyone, for it requires time, labor and land to grow an orchard. We are not perfect and of course will sometimes make mistakes, but stand ready and anxious to either replace stock not true to name, or refund the money paid, but it is hereby understood by those ordering nursery stock of us that we are not to be held responsible for more than the amount paid us.

**OUR LOCATION:** We are located in the fruit belt of East Texas and in the famous fruit town of Myrtle Spings, eight miles out from Wills Point, where a sumptuous living can be made for less money than most any other locality in Texas. For these reasons labor can be secured for less money and as a result we are growing nursery stock for less money, and, best of all, we are selling direct to our customers and thereby saving them the cost of traveling salesmen. We would not cast a slur at any honest salesmen for they are often public benefactors, as many people would not buy nursery stock only from them, and as a rule the man who will grow fruits for the body and a nice yard for comfort will generally produce fruits of the soul. However, we cannot see any reason why you should pay fancy prices for anything when you can secure it from the real producer for less money. It suits us to sell direct and it's with you. Kind reader; decide from whom you will buy. If you buy from us direct, and you have any complaints, it's your honest duty to tell us.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.** We shall substitute other good varieties when sold out of such as are ordered, unless notified not to do so. If we don't grow the things you want we will buy them for you at a reasonable price if we can do so.

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

#### **Directions for Transplanting Tress and Shrubs.**

**PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.** For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by plowing, beforehand, using the subsoil plow on tight land after the common one at the second plowing. On new fresh land, fertilizing is not necessary, but on land exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied. There is no better fertilizer than cotton seed meal, First year mix in the soil extra well one pint; 2nd year 1½ pints and afterwards annually one quart from tree

out 4 feet. The best thing to grow in your orchard is your trees, and plow both ways with turning plow during the winter. Use shovel and sweep and keep stirred after first dry weather.

Do not let the work stand longer than 10 days. Wrap your trees with paper in September, removing in April. Rabbits, you know. If you must grow anything in the orchard let it be cotton checked so plowing can be had both ways. No barnyard manure should be used. Do not grow potatoes in your orchard.

**PREPARATION OF THE TREES.** This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold, First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently opened, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and the branches of the tree, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery and many of the roots are broken, as will be the case, however careful the packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the trees and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

**PLANTING.** The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them with cotton seed meal, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. A pail of water should be poured upon the earth to settle it about the roots. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same depth as when in the nursery. When set in autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees. It should be removed in the spring.

**TAKE NOTICE.** Anyone ought to set the depth trees grew in nursery and yet some set up to where the bud was inserted, where a small off-set is made. Be careful.

**MULCHING.** This is properly done by placing a layer of straw, hay, leaves or cane meshes from three to six inches from the tree. This keeps the ground moist and of even temperature. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

**CULTIVATING AFTER PLANTING.** Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaption to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, and they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done at great expense and without further care followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgement among their branches, nor the borer cuts its way into their trunks, that the grasses do not form a close turf about them, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence corners, and breaks down the tender branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial, but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy misshapen specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune and hasten to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

We do not want to sell trees, etc., to be set where corn or other grain is to be planted.

#### **TREATMENT OF TREES THAT HAVE BEEN FROZEN IN PACKAGE**

Place the package un-opened in a cellar, a dark warm place or bury until thawed. Do not undo bundle until



favorable weather. After they thaw, if not buried, water well. Do not use cold or hot water.

If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground and water well. When ready to plant prune more closely.

**PRUNING:** Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the condition of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and cutting off of large limbs may not be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases, whenever it is done, the wood should be carefully pared smooth, and a coating of paint applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.** Young trees should be white-washed with  $\frac{2}{3}$  lime and  $\frac{1}{3}$  wheat shorts, immediately after set to orchard from the roots up to above the ground. After the first year the dirt should be removed from around the trees down to the roots and let stand until about February and white wash, down to the first roots. This will keep the worms from damaging the trees around the trunk of trees. A second application should be made April 1st.

## GENERAL LIST

### PEACHES

We designate our peaches as freestone or clingstone thus: (cling,) (free.) In ordering give the name of peach and leave off the designation.

Most people know but little about the varieties of fruits and often order something not adapted to their locality. In such cases it's better to leave the selection to us. Your orchard will be an advertisement for our nursery, good or bad, and we want you to have the best.

**MAY AND JUNE**—Mayflower, Victor, Mamie Ross, Arp Beauty, Governor Hogg, Slappy and Carmen.

**JULY AND AUGUST**—Chinese Cling, Elberta (free) Lemon Cling, Indian Cling, Augbert (or Augusta Elberta, free) Crawford's Early (free), Gen. Lee and Stinsons Oct., Minnie Stanford (Called Elberta Cling.)

**EARLY SEPTEMBER TO LATE OCTOBER**—Heath Cling, Henrietta, Davenport's October and Stinson's October.

**SPECIAL PEACH**—Opel Stout: Our latest introduction of fine Peaches. Large yellow cling stone, ripening first part of September. If well cultivated and cared for should be planted in large quantities. In fact the best by far peach of its season known to us; 50 cents each.

#### **GENERAL PRICE LIST**

**PEACHES:** 2 to 3 ft., 20c; 3 to 4 ft., 25c; 4 to 5 ft., 35c 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 6 to 7 ft., 75c.

**PLUMS, CHERRIES AND APRICOTS:** 5c higher than Peaches.

On Peach, Plums, Figs and Grapes, deduct 5 percent on 100; 8 percent on 250; 10 percent on 500; 15 percent on 1000; 20 percent on 2000; 25 percent on 2500 or more.

**APPLES:** 3 to 4 ft., 30c; 4 to 5 ft., 35c; 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 6 to 7 ft., 75c.

**PEARS:** 2 to 3 ft., 30c; 3 to 4 ft., 40c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c; 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00.

**HICKS EVERBEARING MULBERRIES:** 4 to 5 ft., 30c; 5 to 6 ft. 35c; 6 to 8 ft., 40c.

**FIGS:** 18 to 24 in. 20c; 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft. 30c.

**SOFT SHELL PECANS:** 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

**JAPANESE PERSIMMONS:** 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

**GRAPES:** Strong plants 20 cents each.

**BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES:** 5c each; \$3.00 for 100; \$12.50 for 500; \$20.00 for 1000.

**STRAWBERRIES:** 2c each; \$1.50 for 100; \$5.00 for 500; \$7.50 for 1000.

**HEDGE PLANTS:** Amoor River Privet 18 to 24 inches, 10c each, 50 for \$4.00; 100 for \$7.50. 2 to 3 ft., 12½c each; \$5.00 for 50; \$9.00 for 100. California Privet half price Amoor River Privet.

#### **APPLES**

Early Harvest, Ben Davis, Staymon's Wine Sap, Texas Red, Delicious, Arkansas Black, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Maiden Blush, Jonathan.

## PEARS

Garber and Keifer.

The Keifer is by far the best all-round purpose pear for all sections to be found. If allowed to remain on the tree until ripe, then gathered carefully, wrapped with paper and packed down in some dark place, they are hard to equal.

## PLUMS

Wild Goose, Botan (called Abundance), Burbank, America, Gold, Red June, Wickson, Six Weeks, Pools Pride, and Milton.

## CHERRIES

Compass and Opata.

Both of these are often called Plum Cherries. They resemble both and are highly recommended.

Please do not unpack your trees if frozen, but store them in some dark and warm place until weather moderates.

## FIGS.

Magnolia, Black Turkey and Celestial.

## JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Tane Nashi: The best known and most popular variety in general. Quite large, conical, pointed, smooth, and symmetrical. Early bearer, early ripening and productive.

Zengi: Medium size, but one of the most valuable and reliable. Tree sturdy, long lived and very prolific. It is of the dark meated class being edible when quite hard. Ripe from August to Christmas time.

## SOFT SHELL PECANS

Delmas: Size large, an excellent nut, plump kernel, thin shell, cracks easily, quality good, flavor excellent, vigorous grower.

Stuart: Attractive, symmetrical growth, very regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled very good quality. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

## GRAPES.

Grapevines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in

November or December following, the growth should be cut back to 3 or 4 buds on each branch. The next season allow not more than 4 buds to grow on each branch.

Concord (Blue Black) Niagria (White) Goethe (Yellow), Ives Seedling (Blue Black), Agawam (Dark reddish brown), Catawba (Dull copper red).

### **BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES**

McDonald (extra early), Dallas, Robertson, Austin Dewberries.

**SPECIAL HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY.** One plant will soon cover a trellis of 25 feet. Bears well and satisfactorily. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

**BERRIES** should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes cut off when three feet high.

### **STRAWBERRIES.**

Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crown early in the spring; remove the mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressings of manure. If set for fruit, keep the runners off.

Klondike and Excelsior.

### **SHADE TREES.**

Sycamore and Hackberry.

9 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each.

**Umbrella China:** 18 to 24 inches, 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00 each.

**Honeysuckle Vines:** Each 20c; per 100, \$15.00.

**Cape Jasamines.**

**CAPE JASAMINE.** After setting, dirt should be heaped upon the entire plant until freezing in the spring is past, then remove.

18 inch, 50c; 2 feet, 75c; 2½ feet, \$1.00.

### **MONTHLY ROSES.**

**ROSES** should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except climbing roses, which must be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plant, and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

# TAKE NOTICE

We bud our Roses on extra hardy wild Rose stocks, inserting the buds of various Roses here listed in one old roots and sell the roses second year. If a sprout the old wild rose should appear, dig down to where it comes out and cut it off close to the root. The wild is so much stronger than the ones produced by the Rose, assures not only a stronger growth but a longer life.

It will of course be a little trouble but diligence and patience results in success.

## VARIETIES IN STOCK

American Beauty (Brilliant Red,) Pink La France (Velvety Red), Kaiserine Augusta Victoria (Pure White), Etoile d' Lyon, Paul Neron (Shining Bright Pink), Pearl Perle d' Jordan (Yellow), Francis Kruger (Copper Yellow), Etoile d' France (Brilliant Crimson), Lady White (Clear Rich Pink).

KILLARNEY (Bright carmine Pink strong grower.)

THE KILLARNEY (Pure white and a strong grower.)

THE AM CAROLINA TESTOUT (Cherry red edge with white rose).

THE COCHET (White and shades a little pink.)

THE BROWN (A strong grower, white, with faintly shaded pink).

SAN TIPLITZ (Fiery Crimson).

RAL JACQUEMENOT (Light Red).

THE AMERICAN BEAUTY, Called Frau Karl Drusch-

This is becoming as popular as the old and well known, American Beauty. Its beauty from bud to maturity, very large and pure white. One of our strong-growers.

HEER J. L. MOCK (One of the best Tea Roses, stems, free bloomer, clear imperial pink.)

THE N GOULD (Bright Red).

THE AM ABEL CHATNEY (A grand rose, color rosy white shaded with salmon).

THE AM CHRISTA (Very much like American Beauty).

## SPECIALS

HILLINGTON (Color deep Apricot yellow, varying to orange. A new rose and hard to equal.)

THE EY CROSS (White shaded with pink and absolutely flawless. A fine grower and nothing better.)

The above two roses when bought alone 75c each.

Will include one each at regular price of others, where one dozen of other varieties are ordered.

### CLIMBING ROSES

**CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY:** This new climbing form of the famous pink Rose so long the American favorite for cutting, is as lovely and fragrant and deeply pink as the bush form. The hardy climber blood with which it is crossed gives healthy, perfect foilage and a strong climbing habit of growth; the abundant bloom being in prime before the June show of the bush type.

**REINE MARIE HENRIETTE.** A strong growing and climbing rose, making a grand pillar rose in the South. Flowers full and well formed; rich, brilliant crimson; a grand rose and a fine companion to Marechal Neil.

**CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.** Also known as Mrs. Robt. Peary. A strong climbing form of the beautiful variety of the same name now so well known. Pure white.

**CLIMBING METEOR.** A grand climber; color velvety maroon; very free blomer.

**The above regular price.**

**MARECHAE NEIL.** One of the best yellow climbers, strong plants, \$1.00 each.

### CANNAS

There is no flower produced today that is reaching out and gaining the admiration of flower lovers more than the latest improved Cannas.

The old and very common kinds are being destroyed, and new ones taking their place.

The writer only a few years ago would not offer Cannas for sale, but was finally attracted by that beautiful Pink, Mrs. Conard also Rossini, Eureka, Uncle Sam, King Humbert, Richard Wallace and many others until now he could hardly decide in favor of the forever to be admired Rose to the exclusion of the lately introduced Cannas.

The Canna for all purpose flower cannot be excelled. We have here listed one of the best selections to be found, and at the very lowest possible price.

**UNCLE SAM:** Flower a deep vivid crimson, the darkest and bluest of this class, and one of the largest usually 5 to 6 inches across, with crinkly and silky sheen. Green foliage 4 to 5 ft. high.

**JOHANNA KANSLEITER:** A strong cream or very pale yellow with shadings of rose, often becoming an amber. Green foliage 4 to 5 ft. high.

**ROSSINI:** An exquisite pale pink shading to golden yellow in throat and gold edges.

**VENUS:** One of the best, with beautifully shaped flowers, firm and clear rose pink, with golden edges and throat. Green leaves 3 to 4 ft.

**GOLDEN GATE:** When first opened, a true sun color, but soon turns paler and pinker till it is a tender Apricot and Gold. Green leaves, 3 to 4 ft. high.

**RICHARD WALLACE:** A straw or pale yellow, and the flecks are almost red.

**GLORIOSA:** Medium flower but large truss. Blood red with margin of deep gold. Wonderfully effective.

**MARVEL:** This wonderful canna on outside, an orange yellow streaked with deep copper, inside a deep yellow turning into orange in throat. Green leaves 3 to 4 ft. high.

**MRS. A. R. CONARD:** One of the most popular of all cannas, color an exquisite, soft pale pink with darker pink almost a brown in throat. Green leaves, 3 to 4 ft.

**HUNGARIA:** Very compact, almost dwarf, flowers large. The shade of a La France rose. Green leaves, 2 to 3 ft. high. Price 25c each or one each of above for \$2.00.

**EUREKA:** Almost a pure white in moist weather, but a cream in sunny hot weather. The nearest white of all cannas. Green leaves. A fairly well grower.

**FLORENCE VAUGHN:** Rich golden yellow thickly spotted with red.

**MAJESTIC:** Bluish, green foliage lined with bronze and long jointed leaves. Full trusses of small red flowers. One each of the 13 above for \$2.50. If less than 13, 20 cents each for all except Eureka and Mrs. Conrad, 35 cents each.

**WYOMING:** For hedge and not for beauty of flowers or that's the way we see them. Bronze leaf, 4 to 5 ft. An orange color. 10c each, \$7.50 for 100.

**MEXICAN TUBE ROSES:** Few know the value of this very beautiful flower. They came from the high lands of Mexico. Have tall stiff stems, flower pure white and delightfully fragrant, never blight, opens in hottest weath-

er. If stock is cut and put in water, will remain intact 8 or 10 days. Price 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

### **LILIES**

**ANGLE LILIES:** Pure white with streaks of delicate pink down center of petals, delightfully fragrant. Blooms in hottest weather.

**TEXAS LILIES:** Our own introduction, grows well and strong, producing long stems of star white flowers. Petal colored with yellow. Price for both varieties, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**PEONIES:** Red, White and Pink; 35c each or three for \$1.00.

You can make choice of the size trees wanted and select such as you know are right and leave the balance to us if you desire.

We do not grow the kinds of trees that take care of themselves and if that's the kind you want, do not buy from us.

Buyers may feel absolutely safe in purchasing stock from us, as our trees, plants, etc., are carefully examined by the state entomologist, then subject to a very close examination by ourselves with a health certificate attached.

**Address:**

**MURREY NURSERY COMPANY**

**WILLS POINT, TEXAS.**

**Make Money Order or Cashiers Check to**

**W. A. T. MURREY**





**We Sell Direct to  
The Consumer**

**You Pay  
No Middleman's Profit**

**This accounts for our  
Extremely Low Prices**

**A Certificate of Inspection according to Law  
will Accompany Each Shipment**